

# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 21, 1921.

LAW OF THE JUNGLE  
THE RAIL SITUATION  
THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM  
DECEITFUL OPEN SHOPPERS  
AGAIN NO REDUCTION IN WAGES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

# THE LABOR CLARION

## IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

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If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

## THE LABOR CLARION, LABOR TEMPLE, SIXTEENTH AND CAPP

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay. Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue. Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple. Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street. Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell. Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple. Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street. Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission. Beer Drivers—177 Capp. Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission. Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St. Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard. Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp. Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp. Brewery Workers No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp. Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and B. R. Avenue. Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia. Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Chauffeurs No. 265, L. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk. Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9. Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny. Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero. Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart. Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building. Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m. Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue. Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary. Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple. Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m. Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission. Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays. Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco. Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple. Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building. Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero. Metal Pollishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight. Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight. Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway. Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple. Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Photographic Workers—Druilts' Hall, 44 Page. Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant. Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall. Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple. Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St. Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.



## Market at Fifth San Francisco

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave. Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay. S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple. Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple. Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, 71 Hall, Albion Ave. Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero. Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Shipfitters No. 9. Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple. Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk. Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant. Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple. Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight. Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont. Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg. United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom. United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—71 Hall, Albion Avenue. Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Waitresses—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission. Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant. Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom. Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 51

## Law of the Jungle

By Andrew Furuseth

The majority of the Supreme Court has spoken its opinion on the Clayton Act and as a protection to those who toil it is no more.

In so far as the majority of the court found that it supplemented the Sherman anti-trust law by extending it in its prohibition against the command of Jesus Christ, that we shall bear each other's burdens, it is held to be good law. We may see our neighbors about to be crushed by the supermen of modern business, we may see these supermen take the bread from the mouths of our neighbors and the milk from their children; but we may not help the suffering by accepting part of the load, if such interference may in any way be detrimental to the business of the superman. To give such help as our sympathy and our interests may dictate will send us to prison for contempt and deprive us of any property that the superman, as a profiteer, may by accident, have left us.

In China there are very few cripples to be seen. It is said that any person who there saves the life of another when threatened by some accident, or who tries to and who succeeds in saving the life but not the limbs of the unfortunate, incurs, with reference to the unfortunate, the relationship of a father. He has given him his further lease on life and he must be responsible for him. Hence no cripples; but the white man of America is not Chinese. Laws enacted and court decisions handed down have not yet been able to destroy the finer qualities of the Nordic race. And so we are not to bear each other's burdens? Not even if refusal endangers our own lives?

The real vice of the decision is, that the majority of the court overlooked the plain congressional instructions with reference to the construction of the Sherman anti-trust law. Congress found upon investigation, that the courts had held that labor is property, that the courts by so doing had brought the laborers under the jurisdiction of the equity side of the courts, and under the Sherman anti-trust law, and Congress, therefore, enacted in Section 6 of the Clayton Act, "That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." The courts had, in violation of age-old definitions of what constitutes property, held that labor is property.

No thing is property unless it can be disposed of, transferred from one person to another. Thus saith the law. Property is something that can be sold, disposed of, separated from the possessor. Labor cannot be property, unless the person is property. Not even the courts can, in fact, separate the labor power from the man in whom it is inherent. The affirmation, that labor is property, was true in Babylonia, in Athens, in Carthage, in Rome and in the southern states of this Union prior to the adoption of the thirteenth amendment. It cannot be so held now, unless we disregard the Emancipation Proclamation, the surrender at Appomattox, and the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of these United States.

Congress saw this and by statute commanded, that in construing the Sherman anti-trust law and the amendment thereto—the Clayton Act, the judiciary should for the future recognize the fundamental distinction between the labor power of a human being and the products resulting from such labor power in activity.

Did the Supreme Court fail to see and recog-

nize this part of the Clayton Act, or did it deliberately disregard the will of Congress enacted into law in support of the thirteenth amendment and of human freedom?

Was the court so blinded by the philosophy of commercialism that it failed to see the meaning of this part of the statute? Was the court so emerged in the Roman law as seen by the lawyers and the men of business that it was unable to see the American law as enacted by Congress and based upon our history and the Constitution of these United States? Or did the lawyers fail to stress it? Did the attorney fail to keep their oaths to assist the court?

Whatever might have been the truth, the fact is that we have here a terrible miscarriage of justice and the case should be reopened in order that the court may apply American law. As it now stands the decision does violence to all the better feelings in man, especially in men of the white race. It is the death of chivalric impulses. It forbids us to go to the assistance of the weak if in combat with the strong. It is unsportsman-like. It is unethical. It is un-Christian. It is un-American. It belongs in the jungle. Its tendency is to deprive the evolutionist of hope, to prove that the revolutionist is right. It will, if it be permitted to stand, create more Bolsheviks in these United States than could all the Russian propaganda assisted by the most liberal amounts of Russian gold.

### TEACHERS' UNIONS HELPFUL.

How the organization of teachers benefits the entire teaching profession was shown by President Stillman in his report to the annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers.

"In hundreds of communities," he said, "one of the influences behind the granting of increases in teachers' salaries has been what to many misinformed or unprogressive school authorities has seemed the specter of possible affiliation of their teachers with our movement.

"And more important than that, even during this period of the temporary eclipse of the idealism of democracy, in teachers' organizations controlled by school administrators, the old-line superintendents have been compelled at least to yield a semblance of democracy, as the price of retaining the realities of control. Our direct achievements have been noteworthy, but the more indirect effect on school policies of our forward-looking program vitalized by a functioning national organization, has been even greater, both through its restraining influence on those accustomed to arbitrary authority, and through the favorable atmosphere for progress it creates."

### GOMPERS ELECTED.

American delegates to the congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor left Mexico City Tuesday. Luis Morones, a Mexican, whose candidacy had been pressed by the Guatemalan delegation, withdrew. Mr. Gompers was then placed in nomination for president by Daniel J. Tobin and elected unanimously. Canuto Vargas was elected secretary of the Spanish section and Chester N. Wright, secretary of the English division, and Mr. Lord was re-elected treasurer. Guatemala City was chosen for the next meeting.

### A BIG RECALL MEETING.

Every union in the city has been requested to send five representatives to a meeting in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, Monday evening, January 24th, at which the question of the recall of Police Judges John J. Sullivan and Morris Oppenheim will be discussed and plans decided upon with relation to the campaign.

Every union in San Francisco should have representatives at this meeting, because the matter is of more than passing importance to the organized workers due to the interests which have been mainly responsible for the move to recall these two judges. It is a question whether the police benches are to be occupied by those who will be subject to influence from the enemies of labor or whether we are to continue to have men on the bench who are capable of giving a square deal to all those who appear before them, whether they happen to be workers or others. If the interests succeed in packing these courts at the recall election, it will be possible for them to tie the hands of the organized workers and greatly hinder the activities of the unions through the Police Courts just as they do at present through other courts.

The meeting will be held in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, and will be called to order at 8 p. m.

### TO AID CIGARMAKERS.

The following committee has been appointed by the president of the Labor Council to visit the unions of San Francisco and solicit funds in behalf of the striking thousands of cigarmakers of Tampa, Florida: S. K. Leman, Bakers 24; W. M. Grace, Auto Mechanics; Wm. A. Ahearn, Bottlers 293; Frank Flohr, Butchers 115; Dave Ryan, Carpenters 483; Fred Barnes, Cigarmakers 228; R. Ricker, Cigarmakers 228; Alfred Price, Cooks' Helpers; Arthur Dodge, Cooks 44; C. D. Mull, Electrical Workers 151; J. K. Johansen, Federal Employees; Frank Lee, Machinists 68; John La Torres, Riggers and Stevedores; Geo. Douglas, Shipyard Laborers; J. D. Faulkner, Stationary Firemen; Nick Kramer, Warehouse and Cereal Workers; Chas. McFadden, Boiler Makers 6; Jerry Hannigan, Boiler Makers 6; Gus Cornelius, Egg Inspectors; H. G. Hancock, Postal Clerks.

### BLUE PRINT READING.

Individual instruction in blue print reading, suited to the requirements of the student, will be given in a University of California Extension class which starts next Monday, January 24th, at 7 o'clock, at the San Francisco Polytechnic High School, First avenue and Frederick street. The course will be given by Grover C. Polson, head of the mechanical drafting department of the Oakland Vocational High School.

Persons with or without experience in reading blue prints and adapting plans will be permitted to enter the course. Men in the metal or wood working trades with some experience in blue print reading will be given special instruction in the prints adapted to their particular craft.

The class will meet on Monday evenings for two hours at each session and the course will be completed in eight weeks, according to the announcement from the San Francisco office of University Extension, 140 Kearny street.

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**THE RAIL SITUATION.**  
By Charles M. Kelley.  
Smoke-screened behind the seeming activity of Congress in the consideration of insincere legislation that the public is led to believe is intended to correct some of the evils of economic maladjustment is being waged a struggle between the representatives of crooked railroad managers and a small but valiant minority that is loyally defending the public interest. The stake of this contest is several hundred million dollars annually of the people's money.

It is, perhaps, conservative to say that the great mass of the American people have not the slightest knowledge of what is transpiring, and that those who are convinced that something unusual is afoot have not adequate appreciation of the ramifications or the object of the conspiracy. Reporters for the press have not grasped the true significance of the struggle or they are carefully concealing the facts from the public. In either event, it is high time that the true story be told, that suitable action may be taken in defense of the public interest and in support of Congressmen and Senators who are standing on guard against this new raid of railroad freebooters.

It was predicted that when the transportation act was approved the railroads would not be content with its generous provisions. It was regarded in well-informed circles as but the first of many demands for legislative permission to prey and immunity from punishment for acts that committed by ordinary citizens would subject them to indictment and severe penalties. The Cummins-Esch bill makes ample provision for the rewarding of railroad shareholders, but it does not in specific terms bestow upon railroad officials large opportunities for personal aggrandizement. This omission is now to be corrected, if the plans of the railroad lobby and its servitors in Congress do not miscarry.

The opening gun of the campaign was fired when there was slipped through Congress, without discussion or protest, a resolution suspending Section 10 of the Clayton anti-trust act. This section makes it unlawful for railroads to favor supply concerns in which officials have a personal interest. It was enacted with the object of breaking up crooked practices that had made moderately-paid railroad officials millionaires in a few years. For six years this provision has been held in abeyance, and the railroad managers were persuaded that the present Congress, more obliging and complaisant than any of its predecessors, would not project any obstacles in the

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well-grooved channels of graft. And in this assumption they were entirely correct.

But the deal struck a snag when the suspending resolution was laid before President Wilson. He promptly vetoed it as contrary to public interest, declaring that the railroads have had ample time to adjust their affairs to the provisions of the anti-trust act and were unreasonable in demanding further extension of immunity from its operations.

Hoping to avert these unpleasant eventualities, the railroad lobby has taken a new tack. It induced Senator Frelinghuysen to introduce a bill amending the Clayton act, hoping that it would get by with the same easy facility that the vetoed resolution had negotiated the legislative channels. Again their plan miscarried. For those who were prepared to discuss the veto are also ready to discuss the latest railroad bill, and discussion is just what the railroad crowd does not want.

The Frelinghuysen bill is denounced by Messrs. Clark and Meyers, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as lacking adequate safeguards for the protection of the public. They say that jokers written into it by clever railroad attorneys will, if enacted, defeat the purpose of the anti-trust section. In other words, under the guise of protecting the public, the railroad group is actually bestowing upon the railroads a legal right to loot and graft.

It is not surprising that the sponsors of this measure desire nothing quite as much as secrecy. If the public could but appreciate what is contemplated it is inconceivable that Congress would dare go through with its program. For there can be but one opinion among honest men as to the desirability of relieving railroad officials from temptation. Official records reek with recitals of dishonesty and mismanagement, costing the people hundreds of millions of dollars.

As proof of what is in the minds of railroad chiefs, attention is directed to recent disclosures affecting the awarding of supply contracts by corporations to concerns in which officials have a direct interest.

Nearly 700 engines requiring repairs have been allotted to private locomotive concerns, more than two-thirds to the Baldwin's, at prices from four to six times in excess of what those repairs would cost were they made in the railroad's own shops. This sensational disclosure is embodied in data gathered by the Interstate Commerce Commission and is now the subject of further inquiry.

The Pennsylvania railroad has sent 200 locomotives to Baldwin's, and for each engine the repair bill is slightly less than \$20,000. Similar repairs made in the Pennsylvania's shops by the railroad administration under federal control cost \$4466. The New York Central has favored Baldwin's with sixty-one engines at higher construction cost and greater disparity between shop and private concern cost.

Congressman Huddleston, placing these facts before the House of Representatives, declared that if this practice is not checked it will cost the American people annually not less than \$500,000,000. He stated that the public is just beginning to realize the iniquity of the transportation act. It accords unlimited opportunities for graft, but gives scant attention to the welfare of those who use and buy transportation.

Railroad contracts are now and have been for many years honeycombed with graft. Every article that enters into railroad economy, from toothpicks to locomotives, pays tribute to some official, or some relative of an official. Nothing is too big, nothing is too small, to escape attention. Supply concerns, printing and stationery houses, paper dealers, locomotive and car plants, these and dozens of other camouflaged institutions have been set up by officials and utilized as mediums by and through which they can take money from the treasures of the railroads and transfer it into their own pockets.

#### SKIN DISEASES.

The investigation recently begun by the U. S. Public Health Service into the causes and prevalence of skin diseases arising from occupational hazards is already yielding interesting fruit. Most striking of all, so far, is the discovery of the number of plants where many employees are suffering from occupational diseases, most of them skin, without either the plant physician or the men themselves realizing that their trouble is more than individual.

"In one plant," said Surgeon General Cumming, "where khaki cloth was made up, inspection by Public Health Service representative disclosed a woman who complained to the plant doctor that a slight cut from her scissors had given her eczema; a boy who carried bales of the cloth on his shoulders who complained that the dust from the bales had given him the same disease; and a very large number of women stitchers, whose duties compelled them to handle and sew the cloth continuously, who were suffering with inflammation of the mucous membranes of the eyes. Analysis of the dust showed that it contained large percentages of chrome yellow and sulphur dioxide. Steps are now being taken to reduce the dust hazard.

In another plant, where a thousand men were working on machines where they were exposed to large amounts of "cutting" oils, superficial investigation showed that about a fourth of those examined were suffering from eruptions and other skin troubles. Neither the doctor nor the men had ascribed the trouble to the oils. Simple methods of preparing for work and of cleaning up at the end of each shift were prescribed and resulted in a marked decrease in the number of men affected.

In another plant where cutting oils were also used in large amounts, the plant doctor said that there had been a good deal of skin trouble, but that it had suddenly disappeared some weeks before from some unknown cause. Investigation showed that it had disappeared because the foreman, worried by the suffering of the men and their lessened production, had insisted on their anointing their hands with vaseline before they went to work and washing them with antiseptic soap at closing time. Skin troubles seem to be typical where cutting oils are used in any quantity.

#### GARY JOLLIES JAPANESE.

In an address to the Japan Society of New York, Judge Gary of the Steel Trust declared that if the United States and Japan go to war "the people of this country will be more to blame than the people of Japan."

The judge made an indirect attack on the agitation of Pacific Coast citizens against the land policy of Japanese in that section.

The people of the West are demanding the exclusion of Japanese, as Japanese exclude Koreans, who are charged by the Jap people with lowering their living standards. Judge Gary's speech was applauded by the Japanese ambassador to the United States.

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**THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.**  
**The Party Organized to Abolish Monopoly.**  
**By John E. Bennett.**  
**(Continued.)**

These gentlemen are not sincere in what they are doing. They are not honest with themselves. They are not seeking peace for the world, they are only seeking such peace *their way*. The most charitable thing that can be said of them is that they are obsessed by a false idea, and such is the quality of the human mind that it can adjust itself to any phase of falsity and believe such is truth, so believing their conduct will be the same as if they hold truth in reality: they will fight to advance it or defend it.

There is no difference between the position of Cox and Harding upon the League of Nations. The mere mechanical details of the contrivance through the use of which it is assumed war can be prevented, which so splits these fervid orators that they rend the ambient with their vociferations, is mere waste of pulmonary gas which might otherwise be metered out to some benefit. The essential quality of the Wilson-Cox League of Nations and the Harding Association of Nations is that both propose to prevent war by the use of force. It is not conceived for a moment by these persons, or by any of that congeries of entities assembled in Judge Taft's "League to Enforce Peace," that not only can force not prevent war, but that there exists in the power of thought any other means whereby war may be abolished except through application of force. For throughout those atrabilious sessions of Congress wherein we had those illuminating discussions as to whether this adjective or that paraphrase should be adopted as reservation to article ten and the rest of the covenant, the debate always opened not with a prayer to God to unlock their minds to reception of knowledge, but with a challenge flung by the Democrats at the Republicans: "Can you show anything better?" And yet the Democrats did not want "anything better," nor did the Republicans want to be shown anything better, though had either desired both could readily have done so.

For long prior to the start of the talk in the Senate, long prior to the fitting out of that second American expedition to Europe to "get them out of the trenches by Christmas," the object of which was not through free advertising to sell flivvers, but to contrive a construction so nailed that to pull any of its pegs would "break the heart of the world"—prior to all this President Wilson, Colonel House, each member of the Cabinet, the Speaker of the House, and each man who had come forward with expressions of interest in this subject had laid in his hands an exposition of the true and only means whereby war can be expunged from the world. It was a small book written by Bennett, entitled "The Great Cycle: The Solution of the Problem of War."

The book was not read by any of the persons to whom it was presented. It is entirely safe to say that it was not read, since not the slightest attention was paid to it, and no intelligent mind concerned in the subject of war could have perused the book without recognizing that war is not a phenomenon that can be removed from the human race by the use of force; that it has and has always had a definite object in the order of human society, and that it cannot be expelled while the evil phenomena which it is the purpose of war to offset is permitted to remain.

Such a realization would have turned any sane and sincere mind from contemplating the size of armies necessary to do battle to suppress war, and the number of nations that must be gotten into the combine to furnish those armies, to considering the sociological adjustment outlined in the book, through the enactment of which into the legislation of any one nation would have ban-

ished war from the world forever. And when we say that no one of these men read the book, we do so upon the authority of the fact that not one of them ever showed the slightest interest in that subject.

And they did not show the slightest interest in that subject because they had no interest in that subject. For to install the sociological system that effaces war monopoly must be abolished; and these gentlemen of the privileged group did not want and do not want to abolish monopoly.

They are not going to give any thought to showings of sociology which leads into an inquiry as to the basis of their holdings of land, of their industrial securities which have a bloated value by reason of patent monopoly, of their railroad stocks and bonds which they feel they have special value because the corporations that issue them have monopoly of the steel-shod highways. They want no inquiry into that region of the social structure and they want no attention called to it. Hence their proper attitude was to waste-basket the book and ignore the author.

And yet there is not one of these men who would expend a dollar of his own money, or of any money in his charge, in any industrial undertaking which had not been looked into from top to bottom. Were it learned that any man anywhere possessed valuable information upon a project in which money was about to be invested, that man would be sought out and his knowledge solicited. If today any one of these men was offered the purchase of stock in a corporation organized to issue policies of insurance against loss by war to any nation of the League of Nations—including the United States as a member of the League—it is perfectly safe to say that he would put no more money into such stock than he would be willing to donate upon his hope that the League could stop war. He would not buy such stock to the same amount and with the same feeling that he would buy into the ordinary Hartford life insurance, or fire insurance company. And if proof be asked for this statement, let it be said that their attention has already been called to such scheme of insurance by the book of Professor Royce, and they

have rejected it. The reason no such scheme would be financially practicable is that the subject matter which this war-insurance company had been organized to take up would be too obscure as to the character of its risk. For no inquiries having been made in the direction of ascertaining what war is in the human race, what part it has played in the integration of society, in the growth of culture, and what would be the effect upon the race if effort was made to suppress it by means of force, the conclusion of the financiers would be that not enough was known about the character of the undertaking to admit of investment in it.

And yet these men who would not place their own dollars in such an enterprise for fear of loss of their money because of such inquiry not having been made, have not the slightest scruple in mulcting the people of the whole world into untold billions of loss, into loss immeasurable should the scheme fail, and loss inexpressible should it succeed. For not only could a state of war-suppressed peace of the human race be not long maintained, but the conditions of that peace would be too horrible for any human vision to contemplate. It would be just that condition into which the world was fast drifting in 1912-14,

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wherein wealth was piled in gigantic stacks owned by a few persons who reveled in luxury, while the vast mass of the population, comprising 85 per cent of the people existed in all the way from that state of pinch for necessities called "thrift" down to the reeking filth and squalor that is dumped from the carts into the Potter's Fields.

And these gentlemen of the cults, these university presidents, politicians, bankers, with here and there a business capitalist who thinks he is an altruist, who comprise the group that has been boasting the scheme of a League of Nations, do they imagine that the human race in its present culture would endure that sort of thing! Do they think there is avoidable in all the chancellors and secretariats that they could assemble, with the added heft of their rulers and parliaments, to hold down the lid with which they shall thus have hooded the human race, that people by the hundred millions shall starve and die in silence—why! those people would blast away that lid with charges of nitro-gelatin, and they who were holding it in position would be shredded and dissolved in the ascending vapor. The Holy Alliance could not avert the revolts in the new world against Spain. Could the League of Nations have existed at that time, and function as Doctor Wilson now thinks it must, no severance of the colonies from England would have been possible, and the tyranny of the English Georges would still be on the necks of the American people. What kind of a world would this have been throughout the decades from then to now had the Declaration of Independence never been drawn, the Constitution never written! Such an array of force would have hanged any man as a traitor who would have dared to utter a liberal word. No such force in fact could have been effected to suppress the rising spirit of the race: for ever as of old revolution is a sacred right; and no power that the top can bind about and hold intact the structure that contains a people suffering from oppression and filled thereby with explosive gases. Where orderly and open war cannot be waged, the secret assassin, no less in war, will do his work, and he would direct his poinard or his bomb against those who sit in office, however high, even though such be upon the seats of the League of Nations.

There is nothing contained, however, in the Covenant of the League of Nations that binds any people with that rigidity which would likely make such destruction of its officials at all an incident of a member nation intent on going to war. Any nation or nations under the League may, with the covenant as it is now written, go to war as soon as it is ready to do so. In such event it merely has a few formalities to conform to. Should it wish war it need but recognize the issue to be what Judge Taft calls a "non-justiciable question"; whereupon there is no need of submitting such to arbitration. The nation then conforming to Section 12 of the covenant presents the question to the League for its "inquiry," and waits six months thereafter upon the Council. It is not bound to adopt the report of the Council, or to pay any attention whatever to it. Three months after the rendition of this report it may go to war, and be then within the rules of the League as the covenant now stands. Surely there is nothing in this device to prevent war, if any country wants war, and is able to conduct it.

(To be continued. Copyrighted, 1921, by Emma J. Bennett.)

#### CARPENTERS No. 483.

Going on record as being opposed to the recall of Judges Sullivan and Oppenheim, Carpenters' Local No. 483 appointed the following committee of five to attend next Monday's mass meeting: C. A. McColm, F. S. McCullough, Fred Vedder, T. E. Zant, and Isaac McDonald.

#### REVOKE CHARTER.

Officials of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada have revoked the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, following a failure of that organization to come to an agreement with the bona fide International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks. Negotiations have been carried on for two years. Officers of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada have refused to recognize this dual organization, which is supported by a narrow national idea.

#### DREDGEMEN'S LOCAL.

Upon the return of E. Ellison, secretary of Dredgemen's Union, from an inspection and general business trip to Stockton and Sacramento, the location of the new joint headquarters of Dredgemen's Local and Steam Shovelmen's Union was made known. Alterations are being made to the new quarters in the Hansford Building, 275 Market street. Plans are being made to occupy the new quarters by both locals some time before February 1st or shortly after.

Ellison reports a good labor outlook for the dredgemen in the immediate future, and the branch organizations are on a good sound basis numerically and financially.



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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1921.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the National Civic Federation is to be held in New York, February 14th, 15th and 16th, and a very interesting program has been arranged to deal with subjects of world-wide interest. Among the speakers will be men of influence in the commercial, industrial and labor life of the nation. The three days will be taken up with reports of committees and commissions and discussion of the various matters dealt with in these reports.

From the number of labor bills introduced at the present session of the legislature it appears that a new policy of firing all along the line has been adopted by the labor representatives at the capitol. The efforts of the labor forces during the last few sessions to concentrate on a few important measures does not seem to have been fruitful, therefore a return to the policy of former sessions seemed desirable. That policy is to keep the opposition busy all along the line.

In these days when the time of the National Congress and practically every State Legislature that is in session is very largely taken up with questions of taxation it behooves the people to sit up and take notice. If they go to sleep while matters of such direct importance to them are being considered they will not be justified later on in entering complaint against what has been done. A lazy, careless public cannot expect its representatives to be careful and watchful in its interest.

The proponents of blue laws have been enabled to get their particular measures through legislative bodies in this country very largely by adopting the policy of exemption and then persuading those whose habits have not been interfered with to get in behind propositions which curtailed the personal liberties of others. For instance there is a disposition on the part of those who smoke cigars to support laws which would prevent others from smoking a pipe or a cigarette, the idea being that prohibitive legislation of this character is not objectionable so long as it only treads upon the toes of the other fellow, and fanatics who want to regulate the every-day actions of the people by law were quick to see the potency of playing to this species of selfishness. The prohibitionists followed this line of least resistance and other brands of law-mad individuals now show inclinations of profiting by their example. Where will it all end?

# Deceitful Open Shoppers

Every now and then the newspapers of the country publish the ridiculous assertions of open-shop employers who desire to be absolute masters of industry. These assertions are also sometimes made by persons who do not know any better, but as a general thing they come from men bent upon the destruction of the unions in order that they may be able to completely control the fixing of wages and working conditions in their industrial establishments.

Just now this highly foolish statement of Andrew J. Allen, secretary of the Associated Employers of Indianapolis, one of the leaders in the movement for the destruction of the unions of the United States, is going the rounds of the press, and is gleefully being repeated by others of his kind:

"The closed shop trade unions represent only 10 per cent of the workers of the country engaged in gainful occupations. There are 40,000,000 workers, and there are only 4,000,000 organized workers. And about 40 per cent of these are members of the union because of expediency."

Of course thinking humans will not be in the slightest degree deceived by propaganda of this character, but not all of the people are in the habit of thinking or attempting to analyze statements made by those whose purpose it is to mislead. This fellow says: "The closed shop trade unions represent only 10 per cent of the workers of the country engaged in gainful occupations." Those engaged in "gainful occupations" include creatures like Allen, lawyers, doctors, dentists, merchants, pedlars, commercial travelers, brokers, farmers, railroad officials, newspaper and magazine editors, and many others that the unions make no attempt to organize because they are not wage workers, but the crafty deceivers in the ranks of employers attempt to convey the impression to the general public that because this vast army of people are not enrolled in the labor movement that the unions only represent a small percentage of the workers and therefore are insignificant institutions that should be brushed aside promptly by the lords of industry. But aside from his attempt to deceive in this fashion, Allen makes a deliberate mis-statement of fact. He says: "There are 40,000,000 workers and there are only 4,000,000 organized workers." This is a falsehood, and Allen knows it to be a falsehood. There are more than 5,000,000 organized workers in this country, which would materially increase the percentage even upon the absurd basis upon which greedy employers try to place it.

But to add to the utter absurdity of his statement this enemy of the organized workers throws in for good measure this amusing comment: "And about 40 per cent of these are members of the union because of expediency." Wonder how he gained his information in this regard? It is not likely that he had a survey made and that 40 per cent of the organized workers admitted to his agents that they were not at heart trade unionists but merely masquerading as such because of expediency. Men who have spent a lifetime in the labor movement and whose business it has been to inform themselves with relation to such matters and who are in possession of the facilities for ascertaining the facts with a greater degree of accuracy than could any agent of the employers know that the number of persons in the labor movement because it is expedient to be in, is of insignificant proportion.

Truth, however, is a matter of no concern to the greedmonger who thinks of nothing but his desire for gain and the means of satisfying his inordinate greed.

These deceptionists, however, succeed in deceiving few except those who, like themselves, want to be deceived in all matters that will result in advantage to themselves. The average fair, thinking American who is satisfied with a square deal, will not be led astray by such absurd statements and the other kind would be just as greedy anyway, so that it is probable that no great amount of harm is done the labor movement as a final proposition by the wild statements of the open shoppers.

## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

There is going to be a real election fight in San Francisco over the attempt to recall two Police Judges. The proponents of the recall are preparing to put up a vigorous campaign and are even now gathering together a big fund for the purpose. The real instigators of this movement are known to be unfriendly to the labor movement and to desire the removal of the judges because they deem them too much inclined to deal fairly with the workers. These being facts it is the duty of every unionist in the city to vote at the election and register a protest against this sort of thing. If the workers are willing that the emissaries of greed shall control the police courts of our city they will take no interest in the election and will thereafter be expected to abide by the result of their inactivity. It is a serious question that confronts them.

The special message of Governor William D. Stephens to the Legislature last Tuesday calls attention to some revolutionary changes in our scheme of State government. Every citizen, and particularly every worker, should read the message and become thoroughly acquainted with the changes contemplated by the bills to which the Governor directs attention. Of particular importance is the plan whereby it is proposed to consolidate the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Immigration and Housing Commission and the Industrial Welfare Commission in a Department of Labor, with a Director of Labor at its head. The work of the department will be divided into two divisions, the first to be known as the Division of Employment and Statistics, and the second as the Division of Industrial Relations. The Director of the department is made ex-officio chief of the first division and a board of industrial welfare is to guide the second division, which will exercise all of the functions of both the present Immigration and Housing Commission and the Industrial Welfare Commission. All of these officials are, as at present, to be appointed by the Governor.

Those interests that are clamoring against any restriction of immigration by the present session of Congress can be very readily catalogued. They are comprised of those who do not care whether the worker, foreign or native, has anything to do or anything to eat so long as they get cheap labor; of those now here from other countries who desire to graft upon their fellow immigrants in one way or another after they land here and of a very few fanatics who believe that this country should be continued as a refuge for those from other sections of the world without regard for the misery such a policy shall visit upon our own people. None of those enumerated are entitled to exercise any influence upon intelligent members of Congress and they will not be able to do so unless those intelligent Congressmen and Senators have an ax of some kind to grind themselves. With millions of Americans out of employment and industries still closing down, it is the height of folly to leave the gates wide open at this time when millions of the unfortunates of Europe want to come here, not knowing anything of the conditions that maintain just now in this country. The interests of the country and its people demand a prompt closing of the gates.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"Funny thing happened the other day," related Jones. "I was in one of those near-beer places and absentmindedly asked for a Manhattan cocktail."

"Did you get it?"

"No. The manhattan any."—American Legion Weekly.

Widow (whose weeds are dark but not dense)—Isn't there something I can put on to keep the mosquitoes from biting me?

Grouchy Bachelor—Yep. Clothes.—Chicago Tribune.

Professor in Agronomy to Phil Weinburg—Name three articles containing starch.

Two cuffs and a collar.—The Lombard Review.

Professor—Now I put the number seven on the board. What number immediately comes into your mind?

Class (in unison)—Eleven!—Burr.

Father—Helen, isn't it about time you were entertaining the prospect of matrimony?

Daughter—Not quite, pa. He doesn't call until 8 o'clock.—The Arklight.

There are still conflicting reports as to the scene of the Carpentier-Dempsey fight. It is now suggested that the match should be settled by cable, each champion remaining in his native city and telegraphing his punches.—The Passing Show (London).

A farmer hitched his team to a telephone pole. "Here," exclaimed a policeman, "you can't hitch there!"

"Can't hitch!" shouted the irate farmer. "Well, why does the sign say, 'Fine for Hitching'?"—The Catholic News.

"I'm sorry, young man," said the druggist, as he eyed the small boy over the counter, "but I can only give you half as much castor oil for a dime as I used to."

The boy blithely handed him the coin. "I'm not kicking," he remarked. "The stuff's for me."—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

Teacher—Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?

Thomas (after reflection)—A conjunction is a word connecting anything, such as 'The horse is hitched to the fence by his halter.' 'Halter' is a conjunction, because it connects the horse and the fence.—Harper's Bazar.

The origin of the bagpipe was being discussed, the representatives of different nations eagerly disclaiming responsibility for the atrocity. Finally an Irishman said: "Well, I'll tell you the truth about it. The Irish invented it and sold it to the Scotch as a joke; and the Scotch ain't seen the joke yet!"—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

"No, sir," cried the irate parent, "my daughter can never be yours."

"I don't want her to be my daughter," interrupted the young man, "I want her to be my wife."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

"Yes, mum," sniveled the Panhandler, "there was a time when I rode in my own carriage."

"My, what a come down!" sympathized the kind-hearted woman. "And how long has it been since you rode in your own carriage?"

"Just forty-five years, mum," replied the Panhandler, as he pocketed the proffered dime. "I was a baby then."—The Catholic News.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## CHILDREN SAVING.

Secretary of the Treasury Houston has addressed the following letter to the school children of America:

"To the School Boys and Girls of America:

I have been gratified to hear of the fine record you made last year in saving money, and of your investment in Thrift Stamps, War Savings Stamps and other Government securities. Your Government is proud that the young people of the nation are developing these most practical habits. I can assure you that the money you are now investing in Government Savings securities is very helpful in meeting your country's great responsibilities. While you are aiding your Government through the purchase of these securities, you are forming habits which will be most valuable in the future in the mastery of your personal financial affairs. I congratulate you on your record and encourage you to continue this splendid work.

It is my earnest hope that from the lessons of thrift which you are learning in your school, by your practice of saving, investment and intelligent use of all your money, you may early in life get such a start toward financial independence that your success will be assured.

In order to provide for the needs of those who desire to invest in amounts larger than the 25 cent Thrift Stamp and \$5.00 War Savings Stamp, the Treasury Department has issued two new securities, a \$1.00 Treasury Savings Stamp and a \$25.00 Treasury Savings Certificate to be added to its present list of Savings securities. Four of these stamps with a few additional cents can be exchanged for a \$5.00 War Savings Stamp, or twenty of them with the addition of a small cash payment can be exchanged for a \$25.00 Treasury Savings Certificate. I trust that your savings may increase in 1921 over what they were in 1920 and that the \$1.00 Savings Stamp and the \$25.00 Treasury Savings Certificate may be attractive to you in the investment of your future savings.

Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) D. F. HOUSTON,  
Secretary."

## GOUGE IN MEN'S COLLARS.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger gives an insight into the gouging methods of manufacturers by its expose of the men's collar industry. It is shown that linen collars that sold for two for 25 cents before the war are now made of cambric and sell for 25 cents apiece. During the war they sold as high as 35 cents.

Retailers are "requested" to sell at this price. Formerly, retailers were ordered to sell at fixed prices, but the United States Supreme Court has ruled against this command. Now if the retailer does not comply with the "request" he is told the factory is "just out of the styles and sizes" he has ordered. The retailer pays \$2.10 a dozen, or 17½ cents apiece. The material in one collar costs the manufacturer a little more than 3 cents.

"The cost of labor and other overhead expenses have not advanced, but have rather been reduced since the time when the price of cotton began to slump," says the Public Ledger. "Thus, with the large difference between the cost of making collars and the high selling price, the reason for the enormous profits rolled up recently by Cluett, Peabody & Co. is easily seen."

It is stated that in 1918 the profits of this concern amounted to \$1,871,163, and in 1919 the profits jumped to the unprecedented figure of \$5,133,129, or twice the amount made in 1916, its previously most profitable year.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Due, perhaps, to the inclemency of the weather, last Sunday's meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union did not measure up to the standard in point of attendance, but what was lacking in this respect was amply made up for by the interest shown in the proceedings. All the officers were present and on duty in their proper stations, as were the "regulars" and a goodly number of the late arrivals in San Francisco, who were made especially welcome. The membership statement showed a total enrollment of 1260 on January 15. Forty-eight traveling cards were received during the last month, while fifty-three were issued. Propositions for membership in the union were received from Christian C. Holtum, Garrett de Korte, Donald A. Keller and Jessie L. Melaik. The secretary reported that Mr. Keller had left the jurisdiction and was working in an unorganized town, and that he intended to file application for membership with the I. T. U. secretary if permitted to withdraw his application to No. 21. It was ordered that Mr. Keller be permitted to withdraw his application. The committee on apprentices reported that it had examined a number of apprentices during the month and submitted recommendations thereon, which were concurred in by the union. Joseph V. Badescu, Hector J. Ferrogario and William L. Rosas, who had been duly elected to membership, received the obligation and were instructed by the president. The application of Mr. Henry T. Wilson for readmission to the Union Printers Home was favorably acted upon, First Vice-President Johnston, Executive Committeeman M. J. McDonnell and Peter J. Cotter acting as the examining committee. The executive committee was instructed to notify employers of union printers that the inauguration of the forty-four hour week would be asked, to take effect May 1, 1921. The secretary-treasurer's annual membership statement for the calendar year ended December 31, 1920, showed there were 73 initiations, 610 traveling cards received, 14 honorable withdrawal cards received and 3 reinstatements; traveling cards issued, 556; expelled, 1; suspended, 11; honorable withdrawal cards issued, 10; died, 10; gain for the year, 112. Collections totaling approximately \$100 have been made from members of the union contributing to the fund of the Near East Relief. This amount is in addition to the sum voted by the union at its December meeting. The "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council was read, and the admonition given that all members of the union consult this list before making purchases of commodities or patronizing places of amusement. The report of the committee on extension of local autonomy, signed by L. Borkheim, T. E. Cordis, George H. Knell and H. G. Walters, was presented, and the committee was empowered to call a meeting of representatives of the various typographical unions whose scales are largely governed by those of No. 21's for the purpose of formulating plans with the end in view of obtaining a larger measure of local autonomy. The committee on future wage scale negotiations recommended that one scale committee shall in future serve the union in both the newspaper and book and job branches of the organization, and that the committee be composed of members representing both branches of the trade. Consideration of the recommendation was ordered postponed for a month. The committee appointed some weeks ago to investigate the feasibility and necessity of the union employing a permanent statistician also brought in a report. The report carried the recommendation that the union employ a permanent statistician to compile and prepare matters relative to wage scales, to act co-ordinately with commit-

tees negotiating wage scales, to present the case for the union in arbitration, in the event that arbitration becomes necessary, and to represent the union as counsel in the event of controversies between the employers and the union. It was further recommended by the committee that the statistician be chosen from the membership, and that the salary of the statistician be fixed at the minimum morning newspaper scale. The recommendations of the committee were carried by a substantial majority. The president of the union was empowered to employ a statistician temporarily, and the executive committee was instructed to present amendments to sections 1 and 5 of the constitutions which will provide for the establishment of the permanent office of statistician and remuneration for the occupant of that office. Mr. Arthur S. Howe, who served as statistician in the recent book and job scale negotiations, and who is now engaged in a similar capacity for the San Francisco Building Trades Council, was given the appointment as statistician for No. 21. Messrs. Fred Barnes and I. Holtzer, representing the International Cigarmakers' Union, were admitted to Sunday's meeting. Mr. Barnes delivered an eloquent appeal in behalf of the striking cigarmakers of Tampa, Fla., and assured the members that if trades unionists would render the proper financial support the strike, which had been endured through nine months of almost unimaginable hardship, would be won by the union. A donation of \$100 was made by No. 21 to alleviate the suffering of the striking cigarmakers. After the visitors had retired a collection of \$20 was taken up for the same purpose and given into the custody of the secretary-treasurer. Messrs. James W. Mullen, Henry Heidelberg, George H. Knell, J. J. Neely and Thomas Cordis were named as the union's committee to co-operate with the San Francisco

Labor Council, Building Trades Council and Iron Trades Council in their efforts to defeat the aims and purposes of the Chamber of Commerce, Civic League of Improvements Clubs and kindred organizations to recall Police Judges Sullivan and Oppenheim. Charleston's proposition to submit to the referendum an amendment to section 9 of the constitution, I. T. U. Book of Laws, was indorsed. The proposed amendment, if carried, would make section 9 read: "The president shall have power to appoint all necessary representatives. Representatives shall assist in the

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organization of new unions under direction and control of the president, and perform such other duties as may be assigned them by the president. The proposition from Tacoma Typographical Union, seeking endorsement of a proposed amendment to the I. T. U. laws, was also approved. No. 170 wants section 169, General Laws, I. T. U., changed to read as follows: "Subordinate unions in making contracts or wage agreements shall insert therein the following clause: 'This union reserves the right to its members to refuse to execute all struck work received from or destined for unfair employers or publications, and to refuse to work in any office where any department under the jurisdiction of the Allied Printing Trades Council is considered unfair by a three-fourths vote of that body.'" Payments of \$5 per week by the union to the Publicity Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council were ordered resumed.

Before adjournment of the meeting, which was at 4:40 p. m., announcement was made by Thomas E. Cordis of a meeting to be held Sunday afternoon, January 30th, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the assembly room of the union, 525 Market street, for the purpose of forming a linotype society. An informal meeting, which was attended by a dozen local operators, was held last Saturday evening, when the advisability of forming a local society was discussed, and it was decided that, before a permanent organization was formed, an invitation be extended to all the operators in San Francisco through announcement at the union meeting, and also that an invitation be extended to the operators in Oakland to join in this movement by a similar announcement at the next meeting of the Oakland union. This society is to be composed of both linotype and monotype operators, and will be patterned after the linotype societies of Chicago and New York, both of which have proven big factors in the bettering of conditions for our members in this branch of the craft. To give an idea of how these societies have been received in these two cities, suffice it to say that in Chicago the membership is fast becoming 100 per cent of the keyboard pounders, and in New York, although the society is but one year old, it numbers more than 600, and reports from there state by the end of the present year the membership will reach 1000. The presidents of the I. T. U. and "Big Six" are members of the New York society. Aside from the social features of these societies, lightening the burdens of the operator is the main reason for their existence, and as an illustration the adoption of the black and white mat, which greatly relieves eyestrain, has been successfully urged by the New York society. The Chicago society came into existence in 1914 and, according to information received from a former member of No. 21, has a proud record of accomplishment to its credit. As there are in the neighborhood of 400 operators in San Francisco and Oakland, the organizers of the local society feel there is need of an organization of this kind here, and are confident that a large number will be present at the meeting on January 30, when a permanent organization will be formed and at which time all the details will be thoroughly explained. A cordial invitation is extended to all operators to be present.

George B. Oman, formerly of the Examiner chapel, has been awarded compensation and medical costs by the Industrial Accident Commission for a claim of lead poisoning. The issue in the case was close, and is the first formally presented to the commission by a printer for adjudication. There was division in the medical testimony as to the cause of disability, the insurance carrier opposing an award. A slight preponderance of testimony in Mr. Oman's favor enabled the commission to decide in his favor. His visit to the country benefited his health and

indicated his employment was responsible for his disability.

Mrs. William Ellis, wife of the father of the Chronicle Chapel, is in Eureka, at the bedside of her father, who is seriously ill.

Harry Wellman lost his right hand on April 12, 1920, while working as a railroad brakeman in San Diego. He has appealed to the Industrial Accident Commission for a lump-sum settlement to enable him to purchase a small ranch. It is probable satisfactory arrangements will be made to comply with the request. Mr. Wellman is an old-time printer, having worked for years in all the larger cities west of the Mississippi River. He set type in San Francisco on the Examiner and the Morning Call, and asks to be remembered to his friends.

Francis H. Lloyd has retired from the foremanship of the composing room of the Sacramento Union, which position he had held for more than fourteen years. During his long occupancy of that important post Mr. Lloyd made many friends among the craft, and this friendship was demonstrated when he was called before his associates and presented with a gold watch and chain as a token of their appreciation of his honesty and fairness at all times. Charlie Howe, who has been an employee of the Union for many years, made the presentation talk, and took occasion to tell Mr. Lloyd what his associates thought of him, both as a man and a sterling trade unionist. The severance of the relationship existing for so many years is a matter of regret to those who worked under Mr. Lloyd, Howe told him, in voicing the sentiments of the Union Chapel. A. G. Fields, who was foreman of the News Publishing Company for some time, has accepted the position made vacant by Mr. Lloyd's retirement. Lloyd has assumed the foremanship of the Sacramento Tribune, which is now being printed in the Sacramento Labor Temple.

S. M. King of the Chronicle Chapel is slowly recovering from injuries received when he sustained a fall in the street shortly before Christmas. His home is at 960 Oak street.

Mr. M. J. Hebner of Chicago, who has been one of the principals in the grocery department of Sears-Roebuck for a number of years, paid a brief visit to his brother, J. J. Hebner, printer well known from New York to San Francisco, this week. Mr. Hebner came up from Los Angeles, and expressed regret because of his inability to extend his visit. He kept his brother busy for a few hours, we'll say!

Sub-agents in possession of collections for the Near East Relief are requested to make returns to the secretary-treasurer as quickly as possible. The suffering children of Armenia are in need of immediate assistance.

James Mervin Parker, former mechanical superintendent of the Pernau-Walsh Publishing Company, returned home last Saturday from a five months' cruise through the South Seas, where he visited all the islands dotting that part of the globe. The voyage proved of great benefit to Mr. Parker's health. He was accompanied on the trip by his wife. Watch this column for an interesting outline of Mr. Parker's trip and what he thinks of the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands.

#### BUTCHERS.

The organized butchers of San Francisco report considerable progress in their fight to bring about a condition of affairs whereby the people of this city may be supplied with the best kind of meat. Their boycott against the establishments which patronize Chinese shops, either wholesale or retail, is bringing gratifying results, as is indicated by an increase in membership in the unions of this vicinity. The people are advised to patronize only union establishments and this way be assured that they are not being imposed upon.

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**SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.****Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 14, 1921.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Ice Wagon Drivers—Oscar Fran-  
son, A. L. Balhaus. Street Carmen—M. F. Cram,  
D. Curry, B. Doyle, J. Mooney, J. McDonald,  
Wm. Corcoran, J. D. Sullivan. Musicians No. 6  
—Harry Anderson, Alex Dijean, A. Frankel,  
John D. Hynes, A. S. Less, Sam Sadowski, J.  
W. Spencer. Iron-Steel-Tin Workers—E. May,  
J. Coward, C. Steel. Teamsters No. 85—John A.  
O'Connell, Michael Casey, James E. Wilson,  
John E. Stewart, A. E. Otts, Wm. Conboy, Am-  
brose Milton, Jas. E. Hopkins, Frank Bailey,  
John P. McLaughlin. Sailors—L. Christensen,  
C. A. Wamser, J. V. Thompson, W. C. Hall, W.  
Cutler, E. A. Erickson, P. Scharrenberg, O. A.  
Holmberg, Ed. Rosenberg, F. H. Buryeson.  
Cap Makers—Max Staub, I. Schneider. Carpen-  
ters No. 483—C. J. Bailey, A. B. Cummings,  
Frank Evans, vice P. J. Kiernan, John Helick-  
son, Wm. Johnson. Cracker Packers—Eva Os-  
tino, Loretta Cagnacci, Celia Figone. Letter  
Carriers—P. J. Whelan, R. M. Roche, John Da-  
ley, Geo. Ahrens, T. P. Tierney, Jas. J. Burke.  
Dredgemen—E. Ellison, Emil Kraut. Stable  
Employees—E. C. Ferguson, Chas. Owens, Geo.  
Melcher. Garment Workers—Nellie Casey, Sa-  
rah S. Hagen, Anna M. Culberson, Kathryn  
Barrett, Margaret Stump. Boiler Makers No. 6  
—J. T. Duggan, T. Dullegan, J. Hannigan, J. J.  
Kane, Chas. McFadden, M. J. McGuire, Wm.  
McNamara, S. O'Sullivan, T. Sheehan, W. A.  
Sloan. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Photographic  
Workers, Thanking Council for its efforts in  
their behalf with reference to the Sunday Closing  
Law. From the Union Label Trades Depart-  
ment, requesting all trade unionists to demand  
the union label, card and button. From the La-  
bor Publicity committee—Announcement that it  
will hold its meetings on Friday evenings in-  
stead of Saturdays, and the next meeting will  
be held Friday evening, January 21st. From the  
following unions inclosing donations for the  
labor publicity fund: Pile Drivers, Carpenters  
483, Sailors, Varnishers and Polishers, and  
Stereotypers.

Referred to Secretary—From the American  
Federation of Labor, relative to the wage scale  
of the Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the  
American Federation of Labor, with reference  
to the Warehouse and Cereal Workers contro-  
versy with the Brewery Workers.

Referred to the Labor Clarion—From Retail  
Shoe Clerks' Union—requesting all unionists to  
purchase their shoes in the mission district be-  
fore Nine o'clock on Saturday night. From the  
American Federation of Labor, with reference  
to the unfair Excelsior Motorcycle Company of  
Chicago, Ill.

Referred to the Label Section—From the  
Snowball Miners' Union asking information rela-  
tive to union made brooms.

Referred to Special Committee—From Cooks'  
Helpers' Union, inclosing credentials for Geo.  
Bowns, Al. Lang, Jas. Lewis, Jas. O'Neil, Syste  
Botke.

**Resolutions**—Were introduced by Delegate  
Bonsor, extending to the Hon. James Rolph, Jr.,  
Mayor of San Francisco, our sincere commen-  
dation and appreciation because of his appoint-  
ment of Daniel C. Murphy to the Board of Edu-

cation. Moved that the resolution be adopted; carried.

**Resolutions**—Were introduced by Delegate  
Wilkinson, protesting against the Engineers Li-  
cense Bill now before the legislature and re-  
questing the Council to oppose same. Moved  
that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Recom-  
mended that the Council declare its intention of  
levying a boycott on the firm of Echlin Bros.  
Repair Shop. Recommended that the financial  
appeals from Brooklyn, New York, and from  
Shellbyville, Indiana, be filed. In the matter of  
the request of the Piano-Organ and Musical In-  
struments' Union for a boycott on the Sherman  
& Clay, Kohler & Chase and the Wiley B. Al-  
len Co., a committee recommends that the Coun-  
cil declare its intention of levying a boycott on  
said firms. Brother Daniel C. Murphy, by  
reason of his appointment to the Board of Edu-  
cation tendered his resignation as Legislative  
Representative at Sacramento, and committee  
recommended that Delegate Theo. Johnson be  
sent to Sacramento for the balance of the term.  
Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Cigar Makers—Business  
slack; N. Black, Front and Clay Streets, have  
locked out the cigar makers; are employing non-  
union men. Strike still on in Tampa, Florida,  
requested assistance from all trade unionists.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—The various  
bill prepared by your committee are hereby sub-  
mitted for approval. Moved that the report be  
concurred in with the exception of No. 10. No. 9  
was withdrawn. Carried.

**Special Committee on the Recall of Judge Sul-  
livan and Judge Oppenheim**—Submitted a pro-  
gressive report, and all affiliated unions were  
urged to send a committee of five each to co-  
operate with the joint committee and that they  
be instructed to attend the meeting to be held  
Monday evening, January 24th, in the Auditorium  
of the Labor Temple, at 8 p. m. Report  
concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on  
all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for  
same.

**Unfinished Business**—Moved to appoint a com-  
mittee of twenty to solicit funds for the cigar  
makers; carried.

**Nominations**—For President—Wm. T. Bon-  
sor, M. J. McGuire; vice-president, George Hollis;  
secretary, John A. O'Connell; financial sec-  
retary-treasurer, Jas. J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-  
arms, Patrick O'Brien; trustees—Chas. Childs,  
D. P. Haggerty, J. W. Spencer. Executive Com-  
mittee—D. P. Haggerty, John Daly, Wm. Gran-  
field, John Kane, George Knell, J. J. Kuhn, F. J.  
Ferguson, D. C. Murphy, Wm. P. Stanton, Pat-  
rick O'Brien, Wm. Urmy, James E. Wilson,  
Fred Tomingas, H. S. McDowell, Jerry Hanni-  
gan, Wm. Grace, Bernard Doyle. Organizing  
Committee—A. Dijean, Mary Everson, John  
Kane, V. Lehaney, Frank O'Brien, A. J. Rogers,

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets		
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Assets	\$69,878,147.01	
Deposits	66,338,147.01	
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00	
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,540,000.00	
Employees' Pension Fund	343,536.85	

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Thomas Zant, John O. Walsh. Law and Legislative Committee—R. H. Baker, Henry Heidleberg, John D. Hynes, Theo. Johnson, Roland Roche, B. B. Rosenthal, T. F. Bryant, F. J. Manning, E. Ellison, Emil Buehrer. Directors of Labor Clarion—M. E. Decker, George Hollis, J. J. McTiernan, John A. O'Connell, John O. Walsh. Moved that nominations be closed for the evening; carried.

Receipts—\$700.32. Expenses—\$328.86.

Council adjourned at 10:05 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.—J. O. C.

#### REPORT OF THE LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, JAN. 13, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. by Chairman Roe H. Baker.

Roll call of Members of Committee—Delegates Baker, Buehrer and Delegate Heidleberg were present; Secretary Johnson was excused.

The Committee considered the various bills submitted for consideration and hereby submits its recommendation, and that the principles embodied in them be approved:

1. An Act requiring employers to keep records of the working hours and wages of women and minors.

2. An Act to regulate the solicitation of business on public sidewalks.

3. An Act requiring the furnishing of seats for elevator operators.

4. An Act to require the furnishing of lockers in hotels, restaurants, factories and workshops in certain cases.

5. An Act to regulate deductions from the pay of employees because of tardiness.

6. An Act to regulate the handling and carrying of heavy boxes, baskets and other receptacles in certain places where women are employed.

7. An Act to enable corporations to provide representatives of the employees on the board of directors.

8. An Act directing the Commission on Immigration and Housing to investigate and propose legislation for the acquisition and building of homes for working people, with the financial assistance of the State of California.

9. Withdrawn.

10. Withdrawn.

11. An Act to provide for suitable sanitary conditions in foundries and metal shops.

12. An act to regulate the procuring of persons to take the places of employees during strikes, lockouts or other labor troubles.

Titles to the above bills will be further recast and further amended by the legislative agent in Sacramento.

There is also a vacancy on the committee due to the fact that Delegate Anton Brenner has been replaced by another delegate from the Machinists' Union.

Fraternally submitted,

EMIL BUEHRER,  
Secretary, pro tem.

#### EARLY CLOSING.

In accordance with an agreement entered into between the Mission street shoe store proprietors and the Shoe Clerks' Union the stores in that section of the city are closing the establishments at 9 o'clock on Saturday evenings. A vigorous effort is being made to bring about a similar condition of affairs in the Fillmore district and the clerks request members of unions and their families to refrain from patronizing stores that remain open evenings. They also request that when purchasing shoes trade unionists request the card of the clerk who waits upon them. This applies to all parts of the city alike.

#### FORESTERS RESIGNING.

Forest Service men of the inter-mountain country have been quitting their jobs at the rate of one a day, according to A. C. Wycoff, of Ogden, secretary-treasurer of Local 125 of the National Federation of Federal Employees, and F. S. Baker, chairman of Committee on Publicity of the local Section of Society of American Foresters. The critical condition thus brought about in the public service, with an increased danger of fires and the injury to crops, to stock and to business in general resulting from the lack of properly qualified men to do the work, has led the Federal Employees Union of Ogden and the Society of American Foresters to call upon the business interests to assist them in securing remedial legislation from Congress. In letters to the organizations of stockmen, lumbermen, and other business men of the inter-mountain states, the organized Forest Service and other employees are asking for support of the Lehlbach bill, just introduced in Congress, to provide for increase and readjustment of salaries in the Federal Service, including the forest service, for the entire United States.

In the past two years, Secretary Wycoff states, over 700 Forest Service employees, or nearly one-fourth the entire personnel of the Forest Service, have resigned. Among these, over 450 were men and women most highly qualified and thoroughly trained. Mr. Baker of the Society of American Foresters, in his appeal to the business men, declared that "the great majority of these employees have been forced out one after another because they could no longer in justice to their families and to themselves, continue to work for the meager salaries paid in public service—often less than the sheep-herder, cow-puncher, ranch-hand or common laborer, who handle the stock and whose work the Forest Ranger supervises in his official capacity.

#### SOCIETY AND LOBBYING.

Many "society lights" are just plain lobbyists for powerful interests, according to Senator Kenyon. The Iowa law maker does not object to lobbying, but he does protest against the methods of some lobbyists.

"There has been testimony before committees of social lobbies in the city of Washington, of gentlemen receiving funds from great interests to use in social lobbying," he said. "You can pick up the papers every day and read of dinners and dances and balls given by the Lord knows whom—a favorite form of lobbying in this city.

"I do not know that there is any way of stopping that kind of a lobby; but there is existing now in the city of Washington, and it is going to grow, lobbying of certain kinds in lumber interests, oil interests and other big interests; men go out of the Senate and men go out of the House and join up with these lobbies.

"The 'general practice' of law in Washington is coming to be synonymous with 'general lobbying.'

"I have in my hand a list of gentlemen, some of whom as ex-members of Congress and ex-officials of the government, here in Washington in the interest of oil, lumber and other questions before the departments."

#### REJECT KANSAS IDEA.

In his message to the Oklahoma legislature Governor Robertson gave notice that a "can't-strike" law in this state will have to be passed over his veto. Governor Allen of Kansas recently told Oklahoma citizens of the glories of his handcuff legislation, but the story has not impressed Governor Robertson, who says:

"Considerable sentiment has been engendered in certain parts of the state for the enactment of a law similar to the industrial court law of Kansas. I do not believe such a law is wise or sound and hope there will be no unnecessary agitation of the subject."

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Comfortable Seats are obtainable in the FAMILY CIRCLE where view and acoustics are unexcelled. The price is but 25 cents plus tax.

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Mats. 25c to \$1; Eves., 25c to \$1.50

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This Theatre Refuses to Honor Any Ticket Purchased from a Speculator.

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

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UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

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SOCKS DARNED

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MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS

Any Store on Mission Street  
Between Sixteenth and Army

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Capital Theatre.  
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Fairyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.  
Mionea Bakery, 3140 Fillmore.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
New San Francisco Laundry.  
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.  
Pacific Luggage Co.  
Players' Club  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Regent Theatre.  
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Searchlight Theatre.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium.  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.  
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.  
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.

## AGAIN NO REDUCTION IN WAGES.

By C. L. Baine.

In our December issue, under the caption, "Wage Reduction Fallacies," we made an extended argument to show that there was no basis for a reduction in the wages of shoe workers at this time. We pointed out that up to the end of October, there had not been more than a reduction of one or two per cent in the retail cost of the necessities of life.

We now have a hand the latest report of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington which shows that for the month of October 15th to November 15, 1920, there was a decrease in the cost of food products ranging, in different localities, from one-half of one per cent to three per cent. The general average is about one per cent.

For a seven-year period, twenty-two leading articles of food, which were rated at 100 in 1913, are now rated at 193 or a present advance of 93 per cent over the prices of 1913.

As the present rate of decline of food prices seems to be about one per cent a month, it will take over three years at that rate of decline before food prices will decline to the level of the increases in wage rates that shoe workers have received.

But, as set forth in our article last month, food is only one of our living costs. Wage earners are under the burden of high rents, high cost of coal and wood, lighting and transportation of persons and goods is at a cost higher than ever before with no prospect of reduction.

If any reduction in the wages of shoe workers is ever to be considered as worthy of discussion, it should only be when by lowering of the total cost of living, the purchasing power of the advanced wages is greater than it was before the war. In computing this purchasing power, those items of living cost that are not being reduced must always be figured.

At the present rate of progress in reducing the cost of living, it might well be more than five years before shoe workers at the present wage rate would be as well off as they were in 1913. In the meantime there is no assurance that something may not be done that will stop the snail-like decline in living costs. There are now before Congress various suggested measures to stop the decline of food products. It is even proposed that the government shall guarantee the maintenance of high prices to producers from the land.

Taxation is also an important factor in high costs of living. It has been estimated that national, state and municipal taxes today total over \$500.00 per year per family of five persons. In the last analysis these taxes fall with crushing force upon the wage earners and it is absolute folly for employers to expect any material reduction in labor costs as long as such war taxation exists.

These are some of the reasons why there should be no reductions in wages of shoe workers, and this should include all war or post war bonuses which were given in lieu of advanced wages. As long as these abnormally high living costs continue so must the advanced wages or bonuses that they called into being.

Moreover, the wage earners think they are entitled to more than the husks of industry. They feel entitled to a progressive betterment of their material conditions in life. We think employers could better concern themselves with an effort at remedying the conditions under which extortion and profiteering of the rankest sort are being practiced upon the whole people. Just now, we are learning much about extortion in building materials and in coal. To "keep the home fires burning" is becoming more and more expensive not so much because of wages of building trades or coal miners as because of greedy combinations in building materials and coal.

We are glad to say that most of the shoe

manufacturing concerns have the good sense to realize that there is no present justification for a reduction in the wages of shoe makers. It is only a few narrow-minded and short-sighted ones who persist in making the attempt. Their economic vision is obscured by holding an immediate dollar very close to the optic—so close that they fail to see that other men are getting ready to use other dollars in more active and profitable ways.

Not what it is, but the human principle it stands for should be our motive for patronage of the union label, shop card and working button.



## Lake Merced Pumps

"November 23, 1852. The waters of Lake La Merced, in the vicinity of the city, and which cover several hundred acres, sank about 30 feet shortly before midnight of this day, a shock like that of an earthquake was felt by parties residing near the place, and the following morning it was discovered that a great channel between the lake and the sea had been opened. Formerly the lake had no visible outlet whatever."—Soule's Annals of San Francisco.



As early as 1877, the "City Pumps" were in operation at Lake Merced.

The present pumping station, on the easterly shore of the South Lake, was built in 1891. It consists of two pumps with a combined capacity of 7½ million gallons daily. Both were built at the Risdon Iron Works.

These pumps take water from Lake Merced, and force it through the Merced filter plant, delivering it against a head of 460 feet to the summit of Daly Hill, whence it flows by gravity to Laguna Honda Reservoir.

They also pump from the "Baden-Merced" line which carries water to San Francisco from Lakes San Andres and Pilarcitos in San Mateo County.



"It was agreed that each principal should be attended by his seconds and a surgeon; a professional armorer to be permitted to load either principal's weapon, if so desired; place, Biggin's dairy farm by the Laguna Merced; time, Monday morning at half-past five; weapons, duelling pistols, to be held muzzles vertically downward; choice of pistols and positions by tossing a coin; word to be given thus—'Fire—one—two.'—Broderick-Terry Duel in 'A Vigilante Girl.'

SPRING VALLEY  
WATER COMPANY

**ORPHEUM.**

The De Wolf Girls, Georgette and Capitola, ranked among the cleverest sister teams in vaudeville, will come to the Orpheum next week in "A Love Tour," which depicts a sentimental journey of song, dance, gowns and scenery reaching Madrid, Tokio, Moscow, Paris, Constantinople and home again. A special scene and change of costume will be provided for each stop. Although very young, the De Wolf girls have gained a worthy position for themselves in the theatrical sun. James F. Conlin and Myrtle Glass are to furnish their newest act, called "The Four Seasons" and "The Four Reasons." Everybody who goes to vaudeville knows that Conlin and Glass are synonymous with good entertainment. Joe Laurie, Jr., who describes himself as "the Pint Size Comedian," will present as his amusement offering, "What I Care." Laurie is known to vaudeville lovers as a Simon pure comedian, in that he out-comics most comics. He is all fun and fable, but this year he has evolved something new in laughing service. Jimmy Lucas, of whom it has been said that he understands travesty as well as a fish understands water, will be one of the attractions on the coming bill with Francene in "Vampires and Fools." Arguing that movies and melodramas have something in their scenes besides thrills, Lucas is "spoofing" them in his new travesty. Wm. Selbini and Jeanette Grovini will answer the query, "What are the Follies of Vaudeville?" in a number which bears that name. Their offering is one not only of wide range, but is humorous and amusing throughout. Herbert's Loop the Loop and Leaping Canines will be found to include more than a dozen dogs and a number of cats, pigeons and roosters. Among the interesting bits in the performance will be the dogs' loop the loop and remarkable distance and high jumps. George MacFarlane, the famous baritone, will delight local audiences for one more week, as will Frances Pritchard, with Edward Tierney and James Donnelly in the "Dance Duel."

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

Technical Paper 264—Preliminary investigations of storage-battery locomotives: Specifications, laboratory tests, permissible schedules, by L. C. Ilsley and H. B. Brunot. 1920. 35 pp., 2 pls., 4 figs.

Technical Paper 267—Stenches for detecting leakage of blue water gas and natural gas, by S. H. Katz and V. C. Allison. 1920. 22 pp., 2 figs.

Technical Paper 271—State mining laws on the use of electricity in and about coal mines, by L. C. Ilsley. 1920. 51 pp.

Miners' Circular 27—Causes and prevention of fires and explosions in bituminous coal mines, by Edward Steidle. 1920. 75 pp., 117 figs.

Safety and health almanac for miners, 1921, by R. C. Williams. 1920. 48 pp., 11 figs.

Note.—Only a limited supply of these publications is available for free distribution and applicants are asked to co-operate in insuring an equitable distribution by selecting publications that are of especial interest. Requests for all papers cannot be granted. Publications should be ordered by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

**HUGE MEAT PROFITS.**

Swift & Company, meat packers, announce that dividends amounting to \$12,000,000 have been paid stockholders the last fiscal year. The company also set aside as surplus a comfortable sized nest egg that totaled \$5,170,382.45.

Co-operation is the method of all human progress. When spending money look for the union label, card and button.

**PLAN TO UNLOAD ON PUBLIC.**

The United Railroads Co. entered San Francisco for the purpose of exploiting its people. "To take without giving." Eastern financiers and promoters, backed up by credit, during the period of transfer and reorganization, bargained for five street car lines, paying \$22,600,100, absorbing some securities at twice their previous market value, proving that they paid one dollar for property and one dollar for the twenty-nine years' monopoly of the center of San Francisco streets. (Now only eight years to run.) Imagine their greed, when they issue securities to the amount of eighty-nine million dollars, against those properties, thus twenty-two and one-half millions, the price paid on about eleven million dollars property value, was capitalized at \$89,000,000. (Since reduced to \$47,000,000 by a single squeezeout of watered capitalization.) As soon as these new owners took hold exploitation began with absolute disregard to the welfare of the property, investors or the public. Receipts of the road were lifted out and taken away. Worthless securities were put in the treasury to take the place of legally required redemption funds, interest charges and depreciation. Many investors had faith in those financiers and promoters and bought these securities. Pat Calhoun was evidently employed to keep labor costs down and secure special privileges from the city government. With the third strike it became certain he could not make the securities earn interest and it is claimed put in a bill for \$300,000 back salaries, and got it. The railroad commissioners investigating disclosed the fact that secret records were missing. One item of \$1,096,000 was taken out of the treasury by Mr. Calhoun and invested in the Solano land deal. The company refused to prosecute Mr. Calhoun when proof was submitted by the railroad commission, evidently because he still had those secret records. The original underlying bonds began to fall due and suits were started; the delays were continued for several years by stipulation of attorneys on both sides, no doubt in the hopes that they could eventually unload the whole thing on the people of San Francisco. The tracks and equipments made money while new and in good condition; run down as they are today, maintenance charges will absorb all, or nearly all, of the profits. To buy them now means not only to rebuild them with new capital, but also to assume the responsibility of the wild cat promoter. It must have taken a large sum of money for Mr. Starring to lease that Burlingame mansion for a year and go back and forth to New York while getting San Francisco's political situation in shape. Mr. Lilenthal, its president, in the press stated that he had organized 20 clubs in San Francisco to try to get a more friendly feeling with its people: that means votes enough to turn the deal. It is natural that those clubs would be in the Civic League, and if you think those representatives will be friendly to the common people, you don't know what it means to have a master.

THOS. E. ZANT,  
Vice-President Public Ownership Assn.

**WAITERS No. 30.**

One hundred new lockers, made of California redwood, for the benefit of its members were installed by Waiters' Local No. 30 in its headquarters at 828 Mission street. With many members of the local living in outlying districts of San Francisco, the delay of going home for working garments will be eliminated by the installation of the lockers.

According to Hugo Ernst, secretary, this has been done to aid employers of waiters in San Francisco in line with a systematized service idea promulgated through activities of the shop stewards' committees.

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"



**EAT  
FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST  
FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE**

**SECURE AND PROFITABLE**

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

**HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK**

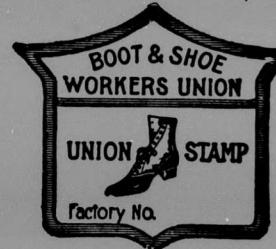
Savings and Commercial Depts.  
783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

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For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

**Voluntary Arbitration Contract****OUR STAMP INSURES:**

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Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

**Boot & Shoe Workers' Union**

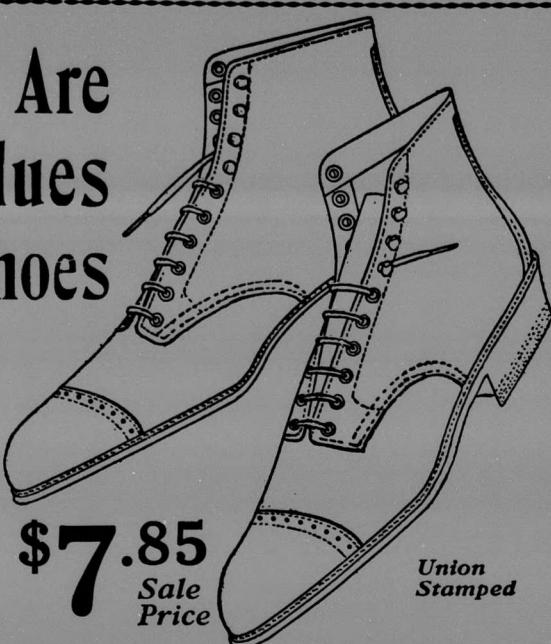
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.  
Collis Lovely, General President  
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

# MEN--Here Are Great Sale Values in High Grade Shoes

Smart NEW STYLES in EXTRA QUALITY Brown MAHOGANY Kid and Calf Shoes, *Blucher Lace Style*, as pictured, with new custom toes.

Button style, with good looking, rounding toes.

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Our  
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#### COOPERS' CREDENTIALS.

Credentials of new delegates to the Labor Council, Joseph Cresse, Herman Mahler and I. P. Beban, representing Coopers' Local No. 65, have been received.

#### FINAL NOMINATIONS.

Final nominations of officers of the Labor Council for the ensuing term will be made at the meeting tonight, and the election will be held next Friday night in the Labor Temple. The polls will open at 7 o'clock and close at 9, thus giving the delegates two hours in which to make their choice of officers.

#### OPPOSE MEASURE.

A resolution condemning the Engineers' License Bill, presented to the present Legislature for passage, was concurred in and the subject matter referred to the law and legislative committee of the Labor Council at its last meeting. The resolution, introduced by the Technical Architects and Draftsmen's Union, declares that the proposed bill will sanction the licensing of graduates of accredited engineers' colleges without an examination. Its opponents allege that it would discriminate against men with a practical and thorough knowledge of engineering.

#### LAUNDRY WORKERS.

A big masquerade ball, to be held during the fore part of February in the Civic Auditorium, is the plan of Laundry Workers' Local, which has appointed a committee of fifteen to make arrangements. Provision for unusual stunts, decorations and lighting effects has been left with the arrangements committee, which will meet Friday night to devise ways and means of carrying out plans. Special cash prizes will be given for the most elaborate, eccentric and harlequin costumes adorning masqueraders.

The committee in charge of the masquerade consists of: Charles Hawley, Marjorie Lydon, Charles Childs, Charles Deery, Annie Brown, L. J. Riley, Nellie Victor, Roy Burt, L. Young, Charles Linegar, Harry Trebell, Charles Keegan and Ed Flatley.

#### NEW LABOR LAWS.

Of the twelve laws before the Labor Council for approval which are to be redrafted for introduction in the present Legislature, the proposed act relative to hours of labor for employees of street railways was withdrawn. Another act, relative to proof of contributory negligence in actions for the recovery of damages for injuries, was referred to the law and legislative committee for further consideration and the other ten acts were accepted and sanctioned by the Labor Council at its last meeting. After they are redressed in legal terminology, the following will be ready for presentation to the State Legislature:

"An act requiring employers to keep records of the working hours and wages of women and minors"; "An act to regulate the solicitation of business on public sidewalks"; "An act requiring the furnishing of seats for elevator operators"; "An act requiring hotels, restaurants, foundries, kitchens, and metal shops to furnish lockers and dressing rooms"; "An act regulating the deductions from the pay of employees because of tardiness"; "An act to regulate the use of boxes and baskets in workshops and canneries"; "An act to direct the Commissioner of Immigration and Housing to investigate and devise legislation to encourage building of homes for working people"; "An act to enable corporations to provide for the representation of their employees on the board of directors"; "An act to regulate the procuring of persons to take the places of employees during strikes, lockouts and other labor troubles"; "An act providing for amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act."

#### AN APPEAL TO LABOR.

Following a verbal painting of conditions in the households of striking cigarmakers in Tampa, Fla., by George Barnes of the Cigarmakers' Union, a committee of twenty was appointed by the Labor Council to visit all locals and ask their assistance to alleviate the poverty and suffering that exist there. Barnes characterized the fight against the cigarmakers in Tampa as a reign of intimidation and brutality. He asserted that the commendable fight being waged by the cigarmakers for a principle is a lesson in trade unionism the spirit of which will not soon be forgotten.

#### DEATHS.

The deaths of but four members of San Francisco unions have been reported during the past week. They are: William A. O'Brien of the electrical workers, Carl Erickson of the marine engineers, William J. Beach of the marine firemen and Edward J. Hazen of the marine firemen.

Be particular—demand the union label, shop card and working button.

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